DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 196 310 FL 012 100

TITLE	A Selected Bibliography of Dictionaries and Phrasebooks. General Information Series #9. Indochinese Refugee Education Guides.
INSTITUTION	Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.; English Language Resource Center, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Refugee Resettlement (DHHS), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Oct 80
CONTRACT	600-78-0061
NOTE	13p.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Education; Annotated Bibliographies; Asian Americans; Austro Asiatic Languages; *Cambodian; *Chinese; *Dictionaries; English (Second Language); Indochinese; *Lao; Postsecondary Education; Second Language Learning; *Vietnamese
IDENTIFIERS	*Bilingual Materials; *Hmong; Phrasebooks; Yao

ABSTRACT

The 38 annotated entries in this bibliography describe bilingual dictionaries that are useful for students of English as a second language who are native speakers of one of the Indochinese languages. The listing is preceded by a general description of bilingual dictionaries, guidelines for choosing a dictionary, and pitfalls of using a dictionary. Addresses of distributors are appended. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ENGLISH LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTER,
formerly
National Indochinese Clearinghouse • Center for Applied Linguistics
3520 Prospect Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Center for Applied Linguistics
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Indochinese Refugee Education Guides

ED196310

GENERAL INFORMATION SERIES #9: A Selected Bibliography of Dictionaries and Phrasebooks (revised October 1980)

The Indochinese refugee, in trying to cope with his language problems in the United States, nearly always feels that what he needs most is a dictionary. The purpose of this bulletin is to provide the American teacher or sponsor with information on the use, limitations and availability of dictionaries and phrasebooks which can be be used by the refugee--if not to solve all his language problems at once, at least to give him something to hold while he is solving them some other way.

Dictionaries

The dictionaries in the annotated list below are either monolingual or bilingual. Monolingual dictionaries are those in which the words and their definitions are both in the same language. They are generally designed to be used by a native speaker of the language, and range from unabridged dictionaries, which aim at listing all the words in use in the language at the time of publication, to dictionaries with very limited scope, such as those written for preschool children.

Bilingual dictionaries are those in which the words are listed in one language, but their definitions (as well as information on grammar and pronunciation) are given in another language. They are designed to be used by someone who is learning one or the other of the languages. A bilingual Vietnamese-English dictionary, for example, lists Vietnamese words (in Vietnamese alphabetical order), and gives English equivalents, definitions and grammatical information for them; it is useful to the student of Vietnamese or English.

Bilingual dictionaries are either one-way or two-way. One-way bilingual dictionaries have just one list of words, say, a list of Vietnamese words with English definitions. Two-way bilingual dictionaries contain two lists, for example, a list of Vietnamese words with English definitions, and a list of English words with Vietnamese definitions. (If the dictionary is at all extensive, the lists will be in two volumes, to make it easier to carry them around.) The title of a dictionary will ordinarily indicate whether it is one- or two-way, and which way it goes: a Vietnamese-English dictionary has a Vietnamese word list with English definitions, an English-Vietnamese dictionary has an English word list with Vietnamese definitions, and a Vietnames-English, English-Vietnamese dictionary has both. The preface and explanatory notes of a dictionary will be in the same language as the definitions.

FL 012 100

Problems with Bilingual Dictionaries

A bilingual dictionary differs from a monolingual dictionary in that in a bilingual dictionary, equivalents are given whenever possible, rather than definitions. In a monolingual dictionary, for example, the word dog is defined

("...common domestic animal...a friend of man, of which there are many breeds...); in an English-Vietnamese bilingual dictionary, however, the Vietnamese equivalent of dog, i.e. chó, is given, with nothing about domestic animals mentioned at all. In many cases, this is all that is necessary; the Vietnamese learner of English wants to find out what the English word for chó is, his Vietnamese-English bilingual dictionary will tell him that it is dog, and he can proceed with whatever he was saying.

Words like dog which translate fairly straightforwardly across languages are for the most part nouns and verbs denoting common objects and actions; as long as the language learner restricts himself to talking about mundane items and activities, his bilingual dictionary will not lead him astray. Even on this level, however, problems can arise.

The most obvious problem stems from the fact that in every language words have multiple meanings. The best a bilingual dictionary can do is to list the equivalents for these multiple meanings, usually with the most frequently occurring meanings ordered before the less frequently occurring ones. The dictionary user must depend on the situation to supply him with enough clues to enable him to choose the right equivalent, and very often the situation doesn't. In one English-Vietnamese dictionary, for example, dog is translated as chó, the Vietnamese equivalent for dog as we mentioned above; an alternative equivalent is giá để cúi trong lò sưởi, which translates as "fireplace rack"; a third equivalent is nguoi deu-gia, which translates as "unscrupulous person". (Dog, in British English, can mean "fireplace rack" and "unscrupulous person", as well as "dog". The English half of this dictionary is British rather than American.) The Vietnamese learner of English, who looks up chó in a Vietnamese-English dictionary is given the English equivalents dog and unscrupulous person, and he has to choose between them. The Vietnamese is as much at a loss deciding between dog and unscrupulous person as the American is who is deciding between chó, giá để cúi trong lò sưởi, and người đểu-giả.

Often these decisions are arbitrary ones, and the results are the sorts of "fractured English" like I'd like someone book, we need it in the English program the present. (There are countless examples of "fractured Vietnamese" and fractured Cambodian" and "fractured Laotian" as well.) The only way for, say, a Vietnamese to guard against mistakes of this sort is to look up a word first in a VietnameseEnglish dictionary, and then look up each of the alternative equivalents in an English-Vietnamese dictionary to double-check its meaning. All of which is tedious and time consuming to the point of being counter-productive.

Another unavoidable problem in using a bilingual dictionary is that very often there is no exact equivalent in one language for a word in the other, and the dictionary has to list a definition. In English, for example, there is no direct equivalent for the word cai. One of the Vietnames-English dictionaries defines it as "word denoting inanimate object"; a Vietnamese refugee inexperienced in the ways of dictionaries might well translate the phrase một cai quần -- which means "pair of pants" -- as "one word denoting inanimate object trousers"!

The most obvious difficulty with using dictionaries is that there is more to communicating in a language than getting the words right. The following excerpt from a letter in the National Clearinghouse files demonstrates this: "I'm is refugees from Vietnam please help me gives some books..."; the author clearly intended to say "please help me by giving me some books", but we were able to figure this out only because he couldn't have meant anything else. Although all the words in this sentence are all right, the grammatical trappings which indicate the relationships among the words are either lacking or in the wrong place, and as a consequence the sentence doesn't say what it means. Learning where the grammatical trappings of a sentence should go is something that a dictionary can't teach; in other words, a dictionary is not a substitute for a phasebook or language class.

Phrasebooks

A phrasebook is a bilingual listing, usually by category, of phrases, sentences and words which would be helpful for short term, immediate survival purposes. A phrasebook should also contain a pronunciation guide and some cultural information. The new target language is usually listed first in the phrasebook title, so that a English-Khmer phrasebook would be designed for speakers of Khmer trying to cope in an English speaking environment. Conversely, a Vietnamese-English phrasebook would be aimed at Americans trying to converse with Vietnamese refugees in their native language. Although such topics as money, numbers, time, shopping, housing, trarsportation, etc. are usually covered the number of sentences in a phrasebook are usually limited. The phrasebook, like the dictionary, is no substitute for a language class, but it can serve as a crutch until the refugee has had the chance to acquire English.

Choosing a Dictionary or Phrasebook

Unfortunately, really excellent bilingual dictionaries simply don't exist, except for languages like German-English and French-English, where there has been sufficient interaction between the countries speaking the languages to warrant the expense of the extensive research necessary to produce a good bilingual dictionary. Nonetheless, an intelligent user can get something out of even a very poor quality dictionary, if he is aware of its limitations. As we mentioned before, words for common, ordinary things and actions are likely to have direct equivalents in both languages; these are the items the newly-arrived refugee will be looking up, and they are also the ones most successfully dealt with in a bilingual dictionary.

In any event, the refugee should be encouraged to switch from a bilingual dictionary to a monolingual dictionary as soon as possible, not only because it's better for his English, but also because there is such a wide range of excellent monolingual dictionaries, he can pick one exactly suited to his age and interests.

To bridge the gap between a bilingual dictionary and a monolingual dictionary designed for native speakers of English, the refugee should be given a monolingual English dictionary especially designed for those who are learning English as a Foreign Language. The refugee who arrives in the United States able to read and write English pretty well can use one of these dictionaries

from the start and, if he learns to use it to its fullest potential, he will appreciate the wealth of information it contains -- not just on words, their definitions and grammatical characteristics, but also in areas problematic to foreigners, such as abbreviations, affixes, weights, measures, common first names, country names, and so on.

(To order the dictionaries and phrasebooks listed in this Guide, please see the last page for addresses of publishers and distributors.)

VIETNAMESE

1. NGUYỄN ĐÌNH-HÒA. Vietnamese-English-Dictionary. Rutland, VT.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1966. $12.50. Cloth only.

   A simple and concise dictionary intended for use by the English-speaking student of Vietnamese. One-way only, it does not have definitions from English to Vietnamese. Guide to Vietnamese pronunciation is included. Approximately 27,000 entries.

2. NGUYỄN ĐÌNH-HÒA. Vietnamese-English Student Dictionary. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1971. $15.00.

   A revised and enlarged edition of #1, this well-reviewed bilingual dictionary contains approximately 45,000 entries. Compact and handy one-volume student reference work. Gives illustrative examples gleaned from newspapers and periodicals, government publications and modern textbooks.

3. NGUYỄN ĐÌNH-HÒA. Hoa's Essential English-Vietnamese Dictionary. Carbondale, IL: Asia Books, 1980. $7.50.

   Pocket-size, compact volume designed to help students of English as well as translators of English into Vietnamese. Gives irregular plural forms and past tense forms. Current usage in American English is reflected in abundant examples.

4. LÊ BÁ KÔNG. Standard Pronouncing English-Vietnamese Dictionary. (Từ-Điển Tiêu-Chuẩn Anh-Việt.) Houston, TX: Zieleks Publishing Co., 1975. 494 pp. $7.50. Pocket-size: $4.50.

   Approximately 12,000 entries. A new, revised and enlarged edition of the dictionary which has been in circulation in the U.S. Provides guides to Vietnamese pronunciation and tones, and an outline of Vietnamese grammar for the benefit of the English-speaking student of Vietnamese.

5. LÊ BÁ KÔNG and LÊ BÁ KHANH. Standard Pronouncing Vietnamese-English Dictionary. (Từ-Điển Tiêu-Chuẩn Việt-Anh.) Houston, TX: Zieleks Publishing Co., 1975. 400 pp. $6.25. Pocket-size: $4.80.

   A new, revised and enlarged edition of the dictionary in circulation in the U.S., intended for the English speaker. One-way only, does not contain English-Vietnamese section. Approximately 9,000 entries.

6. LÊ BÁ KÔNG and LÊ BÁ KHANH. Standard Pronuncing English-Vietnamese/ Vietnamese-English Dictionary. Houston, TX: Zieleks Publishing Co., 1975, 900 pp., hard cover. $19.50.

   This dictionary is a combination of the Standard Pronouncing English-Vietnamese Dictionary and the Standard Pronouncing Vietnamese-English Dictionary, mentioned above, presented as one volume. Includes English pronunciation guides for the benefit of the Vietnamese speaker. Approximately 20,000 entries.

7. LÊ BÁ KÔNG. Vietnamese-English Conversational Dictionary. (Tử-Điển Đàm-Thoại Việt-Anh.) Houston, TX: Zieleks Publishing Co., 1975. 414 pp $5.50.

   Vietnamese-English only, this volume defines frequently-encountered words and phrases in Vietnamese; definitions include examples of use. Also includes pronunciation and English grammar guides to irregular verbs, affixes, pronouns, interrogatories, etc. Approximately 6,000 entries.

8. NGUYỄN VĂN KHÔN. Usual Vietnamese-English/English-Vietnamese Dictionary. (Việt-Anh Anh-Việt Tử-Điển Thông-Dụng.) Los Alamitos, CA: Hwong Publishing Co. 1616 pp. Standard size, hard cover, $24.00; pocket size $10.95.

   A reprint of a two-way dictionary originally published by Khai-Tri in Saigon. Includes pronunciation guides for both Vietnamese and English (British); does not provide guide to phonetic symbols used. Approximately 56,000 entries.

9. NGUYỄN VĂN KHÔN. English-Vietnamese Dictionary. (Tử-Điển Anh-Việt.), Lancaster, PA: Vietnamese Bookstore Co. date (?). 1741 pp. $24.00. Pocket-size $10.50.

   A widely used one-way dictionary originally published in Saigon, Vietnam by a well known dictionary writer. Reproduced in the U.S. in 1979. Pronunciation guides are given but no guide provided as to the phonetic symbols used.

10. NGUYỄN VĂN KHÔN. General English-Vietnamese Dictionary. (Tử-Điển Anh Việt Phổ Thông.) 1967. Lancaster, PA: Vietnamese Bookstore, 606 pp. $10.50 (regular size).

    A paperback textbook size, one-way dictionary originally published in Saigon, Vietnam in 1967; reprinted in the U.S. in 1979. Appropriate for high school students and general use.

11. NGÔ ĐÒNG. Tự Điển Thành Ngữ Anh Mỹ based on Harold C. Whitford and Robert J. Dixon's Handbook of American Idioms. Lancaster, PA: Vietnamese Bookstore. $.5.00 English/Vietnamese.

    Short explanation in Vietnamese on how to use the idioms with appropriate examples given in both languages.

12. Vietnamese Dictionary (Tu Điển Anh-Việt). Hanoi, Vietnam: The Vietnam Social Studies Committee, Linguistics Institute, 1975. The Social Studies Publishing House, 1959 pp., hard cover. Available through: Librairie Sudestasie, rue Cardinal Lemoine, Paris, FRANCE, cost: 190 FF. (approximately $42.00). Now also available from: Canada Registered., Montreal, P.Q., CANADA.

This is by far the most complete and up-to-date Vietnamese-English dictionary available from North Vietnam. According to the preface, this is the work of twenty-seven members of the Foreign Language Department of the National Linguistic Institute, and reviewed by a committee of four. The bibliography consists of six English and American dictionaries, including The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English and Webster's New World Dictionary; two French-English dictionaries; one English-Russian; one English-Chinese and four Vietnamese dictionaries including Nguyen Van Khon's English-Vietnamese Dictionary. It includes an introduction explaining the structure of the dictionary and a guide to the Daniel Jones phonetic symbols. A detailed abbreviation table with Vietnamese-English explanations precedes the text which contains approximately 65,000 entries.

CAMBODIAN

13. HEADLEY, ROBERT K., JR., et al. Cambodian-English Dictionary. Forest Grove, Oregon: Catholic University of America, in association with International Scholarly Book Services, Inc., 1977. 1495 pp. 2 Vols., $24.50 for each volume.

A large, carefully-researched Cambodian-English dictionary, based on the Khmer dictionary of the Buddhist Institute (1967-68), and amplified from several other sources. A typical entry presents the Khmer word, followed by a transcription, the word's grammatical class, a definition or definitions, phrases and idioms in which the word was borrowed. Some entries include synonyms, alternate pronunciations, usage indicators, and other pertinent information. The introductory pages include brief sketches of Khmer phonology and syntax, information on the Khmer script, and a bibliography of sources on the language.

14. HUFFMAN, FRANKLIN E. and IM PROUM. English-Khmer Dictionary. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978. 690 pp. $30.00.

A one-way dictionary of 40,000 entries and sub-entries, designed for Cambodians learning English. Each entry contains a word, its part of speech, and its equivalent in Khmer. Care has been taken to provide clarifying contexts for each different meaning of a word. There's a brief description of Khmer and guides to use of the dictionary, at the beginning; an appendix explaining relationships between the Khmer alphabet and pronunciation; and another appendix detailing the transliteration system devised for cataloging Khmer publications in U.S. library systems.

LAO

15. KERR, ALLEN D. Lao-English Dictionary. Forest Grove, Oregon: Catholic University of America Press, in association with International Scholarly Book Services, Inc., 1973. 2 Vols. $21.00 each.

An extensive, updated one-way dictionary, containing about 25,000 entries. Presentation of Lao is in the Roman alphabet; tones are indicated by means of a simple and readily understandable system, with a minimum of phonetic symbols.

16. MARCUS, RUSSELL. English-Lao/Lao-English Dictionary. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., 1971. 416 pp. $10.50.

Two-way dictionary. English-Lao section contains 5,000 entries especially selected for the use of the foreigner. Uses similar phonetic symbols as described above for the Kerr dictionary. The Lao-English section also is a carefully selected list. Includes a section on the rules for alphabetizing Lao words and notes about the language, including consonant-vowel structure, pronunciation, tone marks, and punctuation.

HMONG

17. BERTRAIS-CHARRIER, YVES. Dictionnaire Hmong (Meo Blanc) - Francais. Vientiane: Mission Catholique, 1964. 608 pp. Not in print in the U.S., but photocopies of the dictionary can be obtained for a fee by contacting The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit, MI 48228.

The dictionary lists Hmong words, and phrases the words occur in, with idiomatic translations into French, but no grammar or pronunciation notes. The words and phrases are written in the Roman alphabet commonly used to write Hmong in the U.S. - and there are about 30,000 entries; this is the biggest dictionary, in terms of number of words and phrases, of the three. There are no appendices, and just a brief introduction outlining the sources of vocabulary and explaining the uses to which the dictionary can be put. (It also explains, among other things, that cuss words have been left out, even though they're frequently used...)

The dictionary will be of most use as a source of information on Hmong vocabulary for Americans who speak or read French. It won t help Hmongs much, except as a very roundabout approach to English for Hmongs who speak French.

18. HEIMBACH, ERNEST E. White Hmong-English Dictionary. Data Pape No. 75, Southeast Asian Program, Dept. of Asian Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., 1969, (revised 1979). $6.50, no discounts.

Hmong words, and phrases containing them, are listed, with translations into English. There are some grammatical notes. The entries are in the Roman alphabet as the Bertrais dictionary, and there's a guide to pronunciation in the introduction. The introduction also includes brief notes on the language, and a short bibliography (mostly on comparative linguistic studies of Hmong and related languages). There are several appendices; they contain such information as proverbs; patterns of tone changes;

classifiers; some useful words and phrases; some useful terse expressions; White Hmong proverbs, with idiomatic translations into English; a long list, with examples, of post-verbal intensifiers; kinship charts; and an English-Hmong classified vocabulary in such matters as anatomy, fauna, building, clothing and sewing, and so on.

This dictionary, while not as extensive as others, is the most accessible: it's in English, it's geared to non-linguists and non-anthropologists, and the price is right. Americans will find it a fascinating source of down-to-earth information on things Hmong. The vocabulary is for natural reasons not terribly useful to Hmongs learning English in the U.S.; as it was collected in Hmong villages, it obviously doesn't contain Hmong words for American artifacts, which is what the Hmong English-learner is in most need of at this point.

19. LYMAN, THOMAS A. Dictionary of Mong-Njua. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton, 1974. (This may be ordered from Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, N.J. 07716; write to them for a form, which says that you agree that the book is not returnable; send the form and $68. back, and the book will be sent to you from the Netherlands in about ten weeks.)

This is a work for linguists and anthropologists. Mong Njua (= Blue/Green Hmong) words and phrases are listed in an alphabet which is a cross between a phonemic and phonetic transcription; the words and phrases are translated into idiomatic English, and borrowings from other languages are noted. The introduction contains a guide to the alphabet used; some information on the structures of compound words; a chart of correlations between the alphabet used and the commonly used Roman alphabet; and explanations of ways the words have been classified and listed in the dictionary; an extensive bibliography (mostly anthropological) of various Hmong groups throughout China and Southeast Asia; and a list of studies of other ethnic groups in Southeast Asia; and a list of Hmong sub-groups. In the appendices, there are - besides information contained in this Guide - English-Mong Njua lists of body terms, colors, ethnic names, minerals and oils, tools, instruments and weapons; Mong Njua-English lists of terms pertaining to weaving, vegetation, sickness and medicine, rice, opium and related artifacts, kin numeratives, the husking-treadle, and compass points.

YAO (Mien)

20. LOMBARD, SYLVIA J. and HERBERT C. PURNELL, JR. Yao-English Dictionary. Data Paper No. 69, Ithaca, N.Y.: Southeast Asia Program, Dept. of Asian Studies, Cornell University. 1968. $4.00.

A compilation of Ms. Lombard's field notes, when she was an anthropologist/missionary among the Highland Yao. The Yao words are written in a Roman script, and defined in English. The dictionary is useful primarily as a source of information on the Yao (Mien). Appendices include information on numbers, kinship terms, proper names, proverbs and idioms, and classifiers. The alphabet is explained in the introduction.

ETHNIC CHINESE

21. SHAU WING CHAN. A Concise English-Chinese Dictionary, With Romanized Standard Pronunciation. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1955 revision. 416 pp, $4.95.

This dictionary is intended for the Chinese speaker who has had some exposure to the English language or other Romanized language. It concentrates on modern spoken Chinese. The approximately 8000 entries are followed by abbreviations indicating the parts of speech and the Chinese gloss in the Wade-Giles transliteration with numerals indicating tones. Illustrative sentences. Standard Peking (Mandarin) pronunciation is represented.

22. YEN REN CHAO and LIEN-SHENG YANG. Concise Dictionary of Spoken Chinese. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Yenching Institute by Harvard University Press, 291 pp., $15.00.

This dictionary is arranged according to the Chinese radical system but has an alphabetical index to the characters, and conversion tables from Wade-Giles to National Romanization. A system of annotation of entries gives data on grammatical function, stylistic class, and the pronunciation in non-Mandarin dialects. There is an introduction to Chinese National Romanization and the pronunciation of Chinese. This dictionary will probably be the easiest one for the Ethnic Chinese to follow.)

23. CHEN, JANEY. A Practical English-Chinese Pronouncing Dictionary. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., 640 pp. $22.50.

A concise dictionary containing 15,000 words. Entries in English are followed by the Chinese character or characters, together with Chinese phonetics, the romanization in Mandarin with tone signs, and the romanization in Cantonese with tone signs. Also included are appendices of religious words and military tems, a list of simplified Chinese characters, a numerical list of radicals, a chart of Chinese dynasties, and information concerning Chinese family names and relationships.

24. QUO, JAMES C. Concise English-Chinese Dictionary Romanized. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc. $4.95.

This dictionary gives both Chinese characters and pronunciation in Roman letters, for use by English speakers.

25. QUO, JAMES C. Concise Chinese-English Dictionary Romanized. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., $4.95.

Companion volume to Quo's Concise English-Chinese Dictionary Romanized. Gives Chinese words in both characters and romanized forms and is organized alphabetically for quick and easy reference. Together with the previous entry, this then becomes a two-way bilingual dictionary.

26. HORNBY, A.S., E. V. GATENBY, AND H. WAKEFIELD. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation. Fairlawn, N.J.: Oxford University Press, 1354 pp. $16.95.

This dictionary is designed for the student of English as a second language or foreign language; it provides a complete and consistent guide to the meaning, style, and structure of contemporary English. Emphasizing idiomatic usage, it offers detailed information on grammar and syntax, guidance on sentence patterns and usage, and includes notes on common errors and on comparative structures. This volume is designed for adult and young adult students of English whose first language is Chinese. All definitions, examples and explanatory materials are presented in geographical, and biographical nomenclature. The dictionary is illustrated with 1000 drawings.

27. WEI, S.S. A Practical Dictionary of Chinese Idioms, English Idioms, and English Synonyms. San Francisco, CA: I.A. CONI Book Imports, $16.50.

Clearly written, this dictionary contains a number of strokes index as well as Wade Romanization index.

28. PARKER Phu-FEI HUANG. Cantonese-English/English-Cantonese Dictionary. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 510 pp. $35.00.

This dictionary includes an introduction to the pronunciation and structure of Cantonese, followed by an English-Cantonese lexicon of 20,000 entries, with illustrations of correct usage. The Cantonese-English section includes identification of parts of speech and English equivalents.

29. BERGMAN, PETER. The Basic English-Chinese/Chinese-English Dictionary. Humanities Press, 1980, 136 pp., clothbound $12.00.

The purpose of this small, compact book is to help the reader to communicate easily with Chinese speaking people. Its uniqueness is the numerical order in which it is arranged. An Arabic number is atttached to each word -- always the same number for the respective word no matter in which section of the book it is found. English is alphabetized, while Chinese is indexed according to the number of strokes. The transliteration follows the new official "Pinyin"-method with the pronunciation accents for Mandarin.

ENGLISH

30. HORNBY, A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, New Edition. New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1974. Hard cover $10.95

Universally used and respected dictionary for ESL students. Carefully designed to meet the needs of the ESL student, it includes a lengthy introduction which explains how to use the dictionary, an extremely practical, useful guide to pronunciation, appendices of such aspects of English as irregular verbs, affixes, and geographical names, and attention throughout to providing examples and contextual information, which all combine with other features to make the dictionary the most useful work available to the student.

31. PARNWELL, E.C. Oxford Picture Dictionary of American English. N.Y.: Oxford University Press. 1978, About $4.00, paperback.

A delightful picture dictionary for grown-ups that has proved to be very popular with refugees of all ages and levels of English. The pictures are either scenes (e.g. a depiction of a downtown area) with the various elements labelled, or pictures of individual objects (e.g. animals, vegetables). The pictures are line drawings with colors, simple enough to be clear but detailed enough to be explicit. All in all, about 2,000 words are illustrated. There is an index of all the words in back, with a guide to pronunciation. The dictionary is available with just English words; with English and Spanish words; or with English words plus a French index.

32. HORNBY, A.S. Oxford Student's Dictionay of Current English. New York, N.Y: Oxford University Press. 1978, $6.50, paperback.

A new adaptation of the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. It has been specially prepared for ESL students up to the intermediate level.

33. SHAW, JOHN R. and JANET SHAW. The Horizon Ladder Dictionary of the English Language. Second edition, 1970. New York: New American Library, $1.50.

Intended for adult students of ESL. Special sections (in English) on English grammar, place names, and common abbreviations. Illustrative sentences clarify definitions. Entries include the 5,000 most frequently-occurring English words.

PHRASEBOOKS

34. The American National Red Cross. Your New Country. 1975, 96 pp. Available free of charge through your local Red Cross.

A survival phrasebook in English and Vietnamese with 12 useful topics to help the new refugees find their way around in the new country. Provided at the end of the book is an appendix dealing with time, numbers, dates, temperatures, weights, and measures. Also a 31 page mini-dictionary is given.

35. Center for Applied Linguistics. English-Vietnamese Phrasebook with Useful Word List (for Vietnamese speakers). $4.00 Set of 2 cassette tapes $13.00.

Survival phrasebook covering: coping with the language barrier; useful forms of etiquette; giving information about yourself; recognizing signs; converting weights and measures; using numbers; dealing with money, time; locating things; describing things and people; doing things; going places; conveying information; health; food; clothing; housing; jobs; and schools. A 1500 word two-way glossary is also included. Subjects and phrases have been selected on the basis of their immediate utility and need for surviving in a U.S. environment. Pocket sized for portability.

36. Center for Applied Linguistics. English-Khmer Phrasebook with Useful Word List (for Cambodian speakers). $4.00 Set of 2 cassette tapes $13.00.

An adaptation and translation of the English-Vietnamese Phrasebook (above) for Cambodian speakers.

37. Center for Applied Linguistics. English-Lao Phrasebook with Useful Word List (for Laotian speakers). $4.00 Set of 3 cassette tapes $13.00.

An adaptation and translation of the English-Vietnamese Phrasebook (mentioned above) for Laotian speakers.

38. Center for Applied Linguistics. Vietnamese-English Phrasebook with Useful Word List (for English speakers). $3.00. Corresponding cassette tape $6.00.

A "survival" phrasebook for English speakers to help them communicate in Vietnamese with Vietnamese refugees. Topics are the same as those covered in the above mentioned phrasebooks. It contains a phonetically based introduction to the Vietnamese vowel and consonant systems, as well as everyday phrases and a 1500 word two-way glossary.

ADDRESSES OF DISTRIBUTORS

ASIA BOOKS, P.O. Box 873, Carbondale, IL 62901 (618/549-1877)
CANADA REGISTERED, P.O. Box 577, Station C, Montreal, P.Q., Canada H2L 4K4
THE CELLAR BOOK SHOP, 18090 Wyoming, Detroit, MI 48228 (313/861-1776)
CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS, 3520 Prospect St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 (202/298-9292)
I.A. CONI BOOK IMPORTS, 300 Pennsylvania Ave., San Francisco, CA 94107 (415/285-7393)
HARVARD YENCHING INSTITUTE, Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617/495-2600)
HUMANITIES PRESS, Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716 (201/872-1441)
HWONG PUBLISHING CO., 10353 Los Alamitos Blvd., Los Alamitos, CA 90720 (213/598-2428)
INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARLY BOOK SERVICES, INC. P.O. Box 555, Forest Grove, OR 97116 (503/357-7192)
LIBRAIRIE SUDESTASIE, 17 rue Cardinal Lemoine, 75005 Paris, France 325.18.04
NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY, 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212/397-8000)
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1600 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, NJ 07410 (201/796-8000)
STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, Stanford, CA 94305 (415/497-9434)
SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. (607/256-2378)
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS, Carbondale, IL 62901 (618/536-3385)
CHARLES E. TUTTLE CO., P.O. Box 470, Rutland, VT 05701 (802/773-8930)
VIETNAMESE BOOKSTORE, P.O. Box 66, Lancaster, PA 17604 (717/299-0613)
YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 92-A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520 (203/432-4969)
ZIELEKS PUBLISHING CO., 11215 Sageland Drive, Houston, TX 77089 (713/481-3783)

Revised October 1980